MARKED-UP AMENDED SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPH

Page 1, first complete paragraph

[THIS INVENTION] This invention relates to a light diffusing optical screen material such as may be used, for example, as a rear or front projection screen or as a depixelating screen for reducing the perception of individual pixels in a pixelated (e.g. LCD) display or, analogously, of the individual scan lines of a CRT display.

2. Description of the Prior Art

MARKED-UP AMENDED CLAIMS

4. (Amended) A screen according to claim 2 [or claim 3] wherein the transparent material or matrix material of said second quantity of discrete bodies has a different refractive index than from said primary matrix.

8. (Amended) A screen in accordance with claim 6 [or claim 7,] wherein said layer has a thickness corresponding substantially with the mean diameter of said bodies.

9. (Amended) A screen according to [any preceding claim] claim 1 wherein said discrete bodies are substantially spherical.

10. (Amended) A screen according to [any preceding claim] claim 1 wherein said discrete [bodes] bodies are extended substantially equally in all directions in the plane of the screen.

11. (Amended) A screen according to [any of claims 1 to 8] claim 1 wherein said discrete bodies are extended or elongated preferentially in one direction in the plane of the screen whereby the screen has asymmetric light-diffusing properties.

12. (Amended) A method of forming a screen in accordance with [any of claims 1 to 5] claim 1, comprising forming a mixture comprising a plurality of discrete light-transmitting bodies and a plurality of discrete light absorbing or attenuating bodies in a fluid, light-transmitting matrix or binder, forming the resulting mixture into a thin layer or sheet, and causing or allowing at least said binder to set.

13. (Amended) A method of forming a screen in accordance with [any of claims 1 to 5] claim 1, comprising compounding, in a molten or plastic state, a first light-transmitting thermoplastics matrix material with a second light-transmitting thermoplastics material insoluble in, and having a different refractive index from the first, and with a third thermoplastics material insoluble in the first, said third material being light-absorbing or attenuating, the method further comprising extruding the resulting compound through a slot.

14 (Amended) A method of forming a screen in accordance with [any of claims 6 to 8] claim 6, comprising compounding, in a molten or plastic state, two mutually insoluble thermoplastics materials one of which is a tinted, light-filtering material and extruding the resulting compound through a slot.

15 (Amended) A method according to claim 13 [or claim 14] wherein the material is extruded through an annular slot to form a tube which is blown, whilst the material is still at a temperature at which it is plastically deformable, to form a thin tubular film.

17 (Amended) A method according to [any of claims 1 to 5] claim 1, comprising forming a mixture of a first, liquid settable, light-transmitting synthetic resin material, a second light-transmitting material insoluble in the first material and having a different refractive index from the first material, and a third light-transmitting material insoluble in the first material and being light-absorbing or attenuating, said second and third materials being in the form of discrete, finely dispersed bodies, the method including casting the mixture onto a support or mould and covering or allowing said first material to set in a thin layer or sheet.

MARKED-UP VERSION OF ABSTRACT

[ABSTRACT]

[Title: "High Contrast Screen Material"]

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A high contrast projection or depixelating screen comprises a primary matrix [14] of a first transparent material, bodies [12] of a second transparent material of a different refractive index from the first material and, additionally, light absorbing or filtering bodies [16]. In variants, the matrix [114] is a light filtering material and incorporates discrete bodies [112] of light transmitting material.